

Vishwakarma Yojana an Approach towards Rurbanization Dayal

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ABSTRACT

Gujarat Technological University is allotted important and prestigious project of Vishwakarma yojana by the Government of Gujarat through commissioner at of Technical Education for the year 2012-2013. Vishwakarma yojana has been created in order to provide engineering students. It is also proposed to frame "Vishwakarma yojana" to provide the benefits of real-world experience and simultaneously by students of Gujarat Technological University. Under this scheme, different villages are selected by the engineering colleges as well trying to solve various issues. The ideas, connections and activities in cities other generate the solution to the problems they create. By this Vishwakarma yojana project we first studies our chosen village so that we had the opportunity to meet the people of the village and their solution so that we can tell what is the situation in the ideal village and what is the situation in the selected village. Practical as well as experience gained from the technical knowledge provided by Vishwakarma yojana. Our assigned village is Dayal. Dayal is located at 4 km distance from district head quarter and it is 4 km distance from district head quarter Godhra. Nearest statutory town is Godhra in 4 km distance. Dayal local language is Gujarati.

KEYWORDS: Infrastructure facilities, Rural development urbanization, Reduce migration, Public toilets, Drainage System

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I. INTRODUCTION:

Vishwakarma yojana is provide the benefits of real work experience to engineering students and simultaneously apply their technical knowledge in the development of infrastructure in rural development. Vishwakarma Yojana is one of the initiatives towards Rurbanization by Government of Gujarat. Under this yojana, the villages are surveyed and this project was identified and selected for implementation. This involves hard work, many students' visits to the village and do survey on his specific village.

Rurbanisation is the concept of providing villagers the basic amenities required along with keeping the village soul alive. This project gives new ideas for Development of rural villages. As a measure to strengthen the Panchayat Raj Institutions in terms of functions, powers and finance. Gram Sabha, NGOs, Self-Help Groups and PRIs have been accorded adequate role to make participatory democracy meaningful and effective. By this Vishwakarma yojana project government wants technical solution of the problems of villages from the engineering point of view. Under this scheme, the villages of "Rurban" area will be adopted by the engineering colleges under the Gujarat Technological University. The Engineering colleges would study the identified villages and make the recommendations on the application of technology to achieve integrated and comprehensive development, through project preparation and management.

II. NEED OF THE STUDY

Vishwakarma Yojana is one of the initiatives towards Rurbanization by Government of Gujarat, which was allotted as a pilot project to GTU. The students and Faculty Members meet all the stakeholders in a village, survey the existing facilities. Then they re-imagine and re-design the whole of the infrastructure of the village. To development of village compare to the city area in the basic facility to needed for people and their amenities and to study whole village.

- To reduce migration from rural to urban areas.
- To provide basic and sustainable facilities to rural area to reduce the pressure on urban areas.
- Giving urban touch to the rural soul.
- To uplift the living standard of rural people by providing facilities and better infrastructure.
- For making the village source of income for other nearby villages.

Basic amenities are essential foundation for a decent living and it enhances economic growth and quality of life.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

To provide insufficient basic physical infrastructure facilities like Water Supply, Transportation, Sewerage and Solid Waste Management etc.

- To provide insufficient Social infrastructure facilities like health and education facilities and to ensure proper delivery of facilities to village dwellers

- To promote integrated development of rural areas with provision of quality housing, better connectivity, employment opportunities and supporting physical and social infrastructure.
- To provide Internal roads within village settlement & efficient mass transportation systems between clusters of villages to improve connectivity
- To Identification sanitation facilities that are needed to be improve like sewerage and drainage line, dumping facilities, Electricity connections.
- Refurbishing of village lakes, water tanks and wells, construction of rain water harvesting structures for sustainable Development
- To provide sustainable development.

These schemes of basic amenities need to reach to the needy in convergence through involvement of the poor and marginalized in the planning and a transparent implementation process. The political parties, CSOs, community leaders and others must get engaged with the community to bring change in quality of living.

IV. STUDYAREA

It is located 3 KM towards South from District headquarters Godhra. 7 KM from. 133 KM from State capital Gandhinagar Gadukpur (1 KM), Thana Garjan (3 KM), Panjarapole (3 KM), Tajpur (3 KM), Vhorvad (3 KM) are the nearby Villages to Dayal. Dayal is surrounded by Godhra Taluka towards west, Kalol Taluka towards west, Ghoghamba Taluka towards South, Shehera Taluka towards North. Dayal is a Village in Godhra Tehsil, Panch Mahals district and Gujarat State

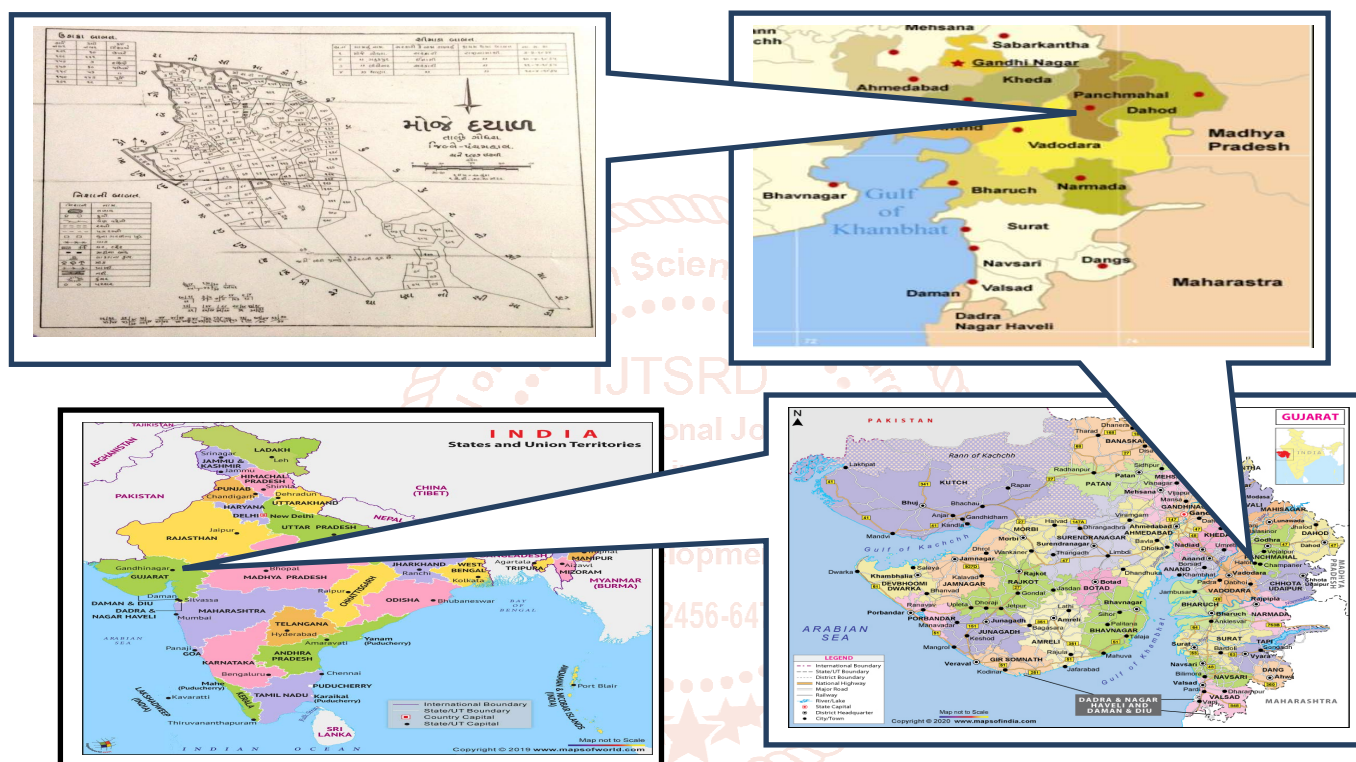


Fig. 1: Location of Study Area

Locality Name: Dayal	Time zone : IST (UTC+5:30)
Taluka Name : Godhra	Elevation / Altitude: 122 meters. Above Seal level
District : Panch Mahals	Telephone Code / Std Code: 02672
State : Gujarat	
Language : Gujarati and Hindi	

Table: Study area of Dayal village

V. METHODOLOGY**Fig. 2: Flow of Methodology****VI. SCOPE OF THE STUDY**

By the analyzing the present conditions and techno-economic survey of Dayal village in Panchamal districts of the Gujarat state we can improve the basic amenities and facilities like agriculture facilities, milk cooperative facility, recreational facility, improve literature ratio, Education facility etc.

From the gap analysis, development strategies for village development will be proposed and planning proposals for Physical infrastructure, Social Infrastructure and Renewable energy Source will be suggested for the village.

To Improve life style of villagers by helping them to develop their skill by assisting them in implementing income generating activities in close coordination and cooperation with national and international organizations.

From survey from we have idea about what actual facility need in a village so we propose a that facility with our full Gard work and try to improve that facility in village. To provide some urban amenities to a village without affecting the soul of village. Due to providing urban facilities development of village will be possible. Most of people lived at village so first to developed the village as per the Rurbanization term. The scope of basic amenities includes safe drinking water, sanitation, housing, all weather road to village, electrification, fuel, connectivity, healthcare center, school, playground and recreational facilities and many more.

VII. DATACOLLECTION

Data Collection of the village is first and most important step of this project. The Data of this village is collected from the records kept by The Sarpanch, Talati Mantri, Anganwadi worker, etc. Also the information is obtained by communicating with villagers.

- Self-survey of the village.

- Interaction with the villagers.
- Techno economic survey.
- Physical survey of the village.
- Census 2011 reports and other reports published by different Ministries of the Government.
- Journals, Magazines and periodicals.
- Statement of villagers.
- Published reports of Central and State Governments and local bodies.

- Primary survey details:-

The Primary survey was conducted to identify the various general problems of the villagers by interacting with them and enquiring about the problems faced by them in daily life. They were asked to suggest the possible and desirable solutions for these problems as well as other infrastructural facilities they would like to have in their village. Following questions were asked to the different age group and status of village people:

1. Do you have enough water supplies?
2. Which type of irrigation facility you are using? Is it enough?
3. Are you comfortable with your Road network facility?
4. What is your Sources of economy?
5. Which type of medical facility is available?
6. What is your primary need?
7. Which type of facility you want first?
8. Where you dispose your waste?
9. Are comfortable with available medical facility?

VIII. SUSTAINABLE PLANNINGPROPOSAL**A. Observations**

We do a primary survey then we understand that the infrastructure facility of village is not good. The buildings like gram panchayat are not in good condition. Schools building is in good condition. And the lake of village is not proper design

and not proper infrastructure and it is not containing the clean water.

B. Recommendation

In village for public toilet, (Common toilet) particular structure is not available. Due to the need to build a toilet that the village class is poor and backward there is no toilet in the houses of the people there. He goes to an open space in the village to meet his needs there for the health of the people in the village is at risk due to the health of the village and pollution is spread in the village to prevent pollution in the village the health of the villager is not deteriorate at the woman are not insulted. There are surveys and design of public toilet.

In village there is no bus stop. We are deciding to design bus stop in village. And also there is near NH (National Highway). are deciding to design post office in village.

And there is no health center so we deciding to PHC in village. When we interact and talk with Village peoples and sarpanch they said that they need more classrooms and one more anganwadi in village so they study well after they don't want to go nearby village or city for study.

C. Suggestions

There is no more classes in the village for study the villagers have to travel the nearby town for better comfort and convince we have designed the classrooms. To create hygienic condition in village. To create awareness among people to keep their village hygienic. The Public Toilet is less expensive, easy to construct, operate and maintain compare to construct, operate and maintain private toilet in each houses of village. The bus stop is very useful component in our daily life because now days better safety local transportation. To Facilitate Good Health through PHC. Helping the rural children and adults to maintain knowledge gained from their education.

In village there is Gram Panchayat Building but condition was not good. We are deciding to design Panchayat Building in village.

IX. DESIGN PROPOSAL

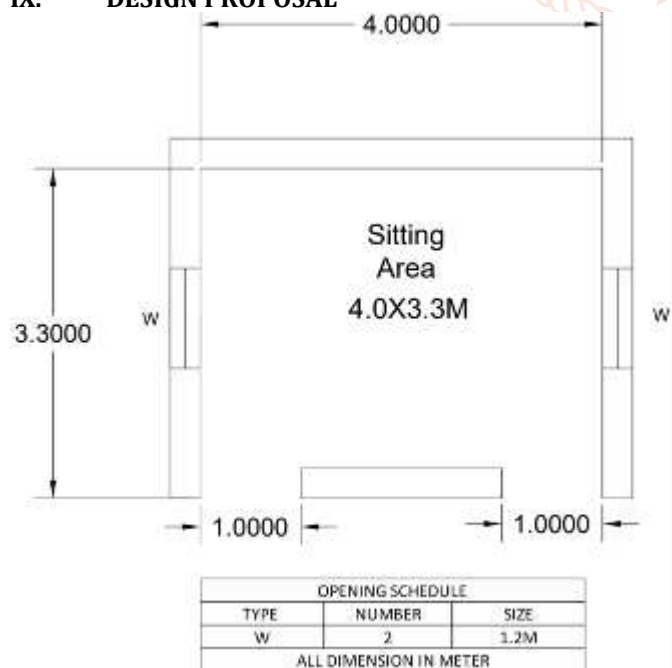
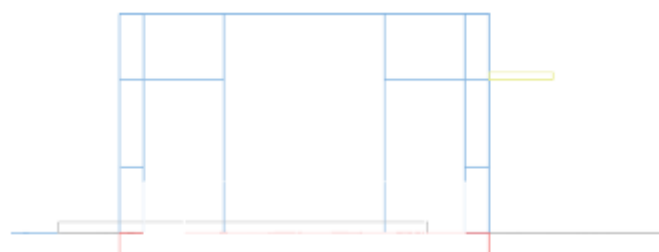


Fig. 3: 2D Plan of BusStop



Elevation

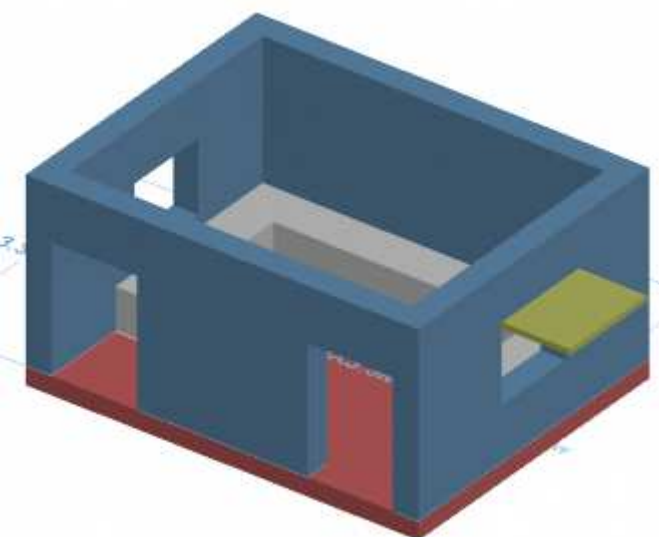
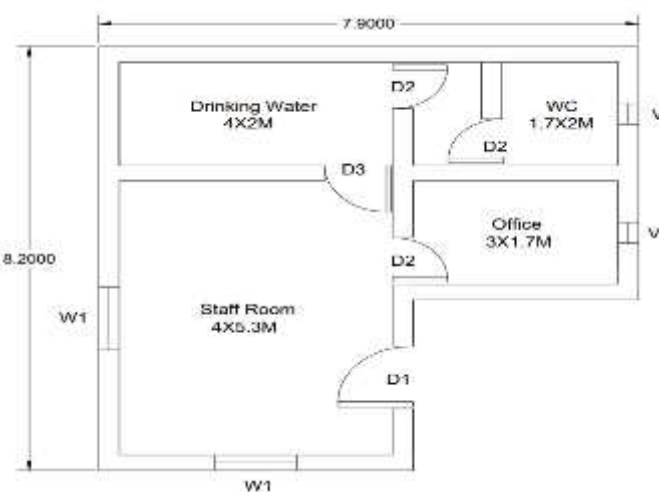
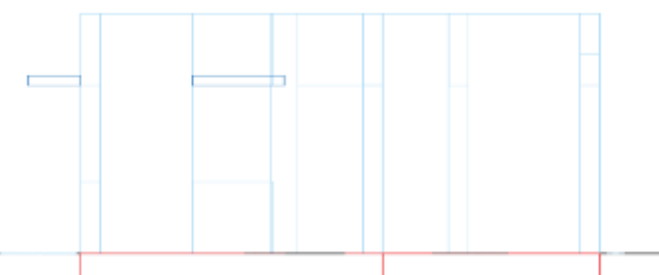


Fig. 4: 3D Plan of BusStop



Opening Schedule		
Type	No	Size
D1	1	1.2
D2	3	0.9
D3	1	1
V	2	0.4
W	2	1.2

Fig. 5: 2D Plan of Gram Panchayat



Elevation

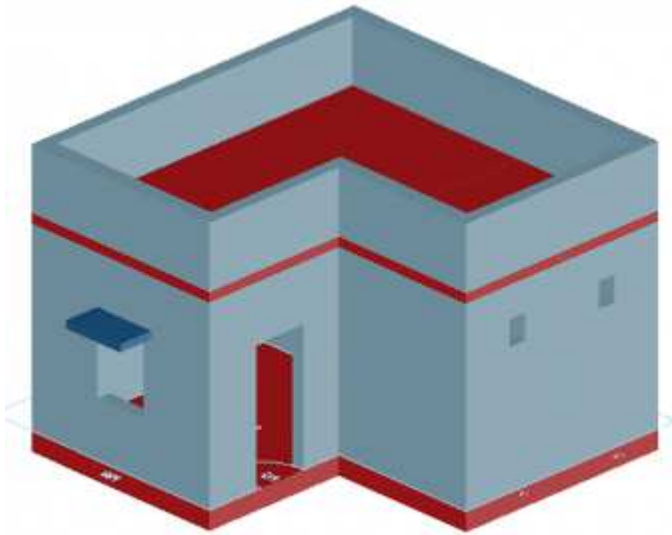


Fig. 6: 3D Plan of Gram Panchayat

X. CONCLUSION

With help Gap Analysis we conclude that some of different Smart Village facilities are required as basic or primary level which still lack in village. So according to Gap Analysis of Dayal village, we observed condition of existing

infrastructure facilities in village such as Primary school, Road network, Drainage network, etc. Smart Village can solve their problem itself can become a smart village example to other village too.

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